SENATE. TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 26, 1847.

The State debt bill being returned from the House, whence it had been returned, the question was ordered to be taken on the concurrence of the Senate with the amendments of the House.

A call of the Senate was then ordered. Leave given Mr. Davis to introduce a resolution, that the names of the absentees be recorded on the journal,

which was adopted. Mr. Clements then offered a resolution that the President appoint three suitable persons to bring up the absentees, after some discussion it was withdrawn. On motion, a further call of the Senate was suspended.

And the first amendment of the House to the bill was concurred in, as also in the second amendment.

as a quorum had appeared.

The question then was on receding from the amend-ment of the Senate attaching the Central canal to the bill, of aves 25, noes 8. A bill reviving an act establishing the Mr. Carmel and

New Albany ruil road company; passed. A bill incorporating the Eel river Seminary society;

A bill for the relief of the estate of Wm. N. Hond. A bill locating a State road in Pulaski and Cass counties; passed. A bill providing for the sale of a certain school section

therein named; passed.

A bill for the relief of certain citizens therein named;

A bill attaching certain territory to the county of Car-A sealed message was then received from his Excellency the Governor, and the Senate proceeded with closed

doors to its consideration. AFTERNOON BESSION.

The Senate met. The result of the secret message from his Excellency the Governor was discovered to have been the re-homination of Thomas L. Smith, for Supreme Judge. Those voting to confirm the nomination were, Messrs. Allison, Berry of F., Berry of M., English, Green, Handy, Hardin, Henry, Howell, Milliken, Parks, Read, Rockhill and Waters-14.

Those voting against the nomination were, Messes. Barbour, Chenowith, Claments, Davis, Goode-now, Hamer, Hamrick, Holloway, Montgomery, Osborn, Simpson, Stewart, Verbrike and Zenor-15.

No quorum voting the nomination was not confirmed. The bill making general appropriations for the year A bill paying for the expenses of the selecting, mapping,

and classifying the lands donated for the complete the Wabash and Eric canal; passed. The President then laid before the Senate a communication from his Excellency the Governor vetoing the bill

requiring the printing of certain laws therein named; laid on the table. The bill attaching additional territory to the county of Carroll being upon its second reading; and the question

being on its engrossment, Mr. Waters said, this bill being in its character merierally supposed in its lavor, I presume no opposition will be found to it. It is presumed Mr. Taber, that Senator, will make a speech against it in order to satisfy a portion sition, as his sense of justice directs him to support its passage. For he had declared before coming here that it

The people of this territory were placed in their present position without their knowledge. Great injustice was suffered by them, for the board doing the business of Richardville county against their

formed that a widow woman paid on her farm that was worth about \$2,500 the amount of \$70.

but the division was not made in pursuance of their desire. I hope the bill may be engrossed.

The Senate then passed bushels of bills of the House, a list of which will be published. The Senate adjourned.

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, January 26, 1847.

The House met. The bill making an appropriation to repair damages on the Senate amendments read.

Two immaterial amendments were concurred in. The third, which authorizes the State Treasurer to loan to counties on the canal, for the purpose of enabling said com-

Mr Meredith moved to concur in it. This was opposed in a discussion of much spirit, by Messrs Palmer, Porter, Dunham, and Wolfe, on the ground that the appropriation. That the revenue derived from those counties was a failure in that respect, the State is bound to pay six per cent, on the deficiency. That losses occasioned by the late flood were not confined to the White Water Valley Canal Company. That losses and suffering from the same source extended throughout the entire State. That it was a common calamity, in which all suffered slike, and that it would be unjust to attempt to relieve one portion of the State at the expense of the remainder. And that ultimately the loan would be surrendered entire to them: it would never be repaid, nor would the State ever receive a single

Messrs Secrest, Crookshank, and Battell supported tha amendment. It was contended by them that the State owned an interest in the canal to the amount of nearly \$1,200,000. That if the aid prayed for was not given, the whole would be in danger of being lost, by the canal never being repaired, and thus the State would lose all she ever invested in the work. That it was the duty and practice of governments to grant relief towards sufferers in great calamities. That be unwise, but it would be extremely uncharitable and ively." Pennsylvania extended aid to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh after the great columity which befel that city.

The amendment was then concurred in-ayes 41, noes 31. A message was received from the Senate informing the House that that body had concurred in the amendments of the House and receded from its amendments in relation to

The specific appropriation bill was then taken up, and the amendments of the Senate concurred in.

The House adjourned. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met. The Governor's veto message to the bill authorizing the commissioners of the Wabash and Erie canal to receipt for and enter a credit for moneys heretofore received for Wabash and Erie canal lands, was taken up and read. The House refused to pass the bill notwithstanding the

Mr Brown introduced a bill on the same subject, avoiding the objections specified in the veto message, which was read three times, and passed. Mr Parker introduced a bill allowing persons to go to mill on the St. Joseph feeder with canoes and pirogues, free of

toll; read three times, and passed. Mr Huot, from the committee on education, to which was referred the petition of a school master in Monroe county, on the subject of " barring out" school masters during holydays, reported against the expediency of legislating on that

Mr Meredith, from the committee on roads, reported it inexpedient to make an appropriation for building a bridge over Eagle creek, in Boone county; concurred in. Mr Fuller introduced a joint resolution in relation to the

salary of the Adjutant General of the militia of Indiana. [The joint resolution provides for such pay as the Governor and Secretary of State shall certify to be right.] Read three times, and passed.

Mr Dowling introduced a bill the better to prevent mem-Mr Carr of L. introduced a bill requiring sheriffs to adver-

tise their sales in the paper in their county in which the dead letter list may be published; read the first and second Mr Carnahan, from the select committee to which was referred the petition of the Free Land Association, made a report of considerable length, which was laid on the table.

A large number of bills passed their third reading. Mr Edwards introduced a resolution tendering the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives to the Common School Convention, to be held on the fourth Wednesday in May, 1847, and so long as it may continue its session;

The House adjourned.

## Report of Mr. Nofsinger, of Parke, From the Committee on Education, to the House of

Representatives: Ms. SPEAKER: The committee on Education, to whom was referred House Bill No. 276, have had the same

Superintendent for such examination To amend the 6th section, so that the Board of County

Commissioners shall allow said Superintendent \$1.00 for every visit and lecture, instead of two dollars per day for And also to amend, by striking out sections 7 and 8,

which was then taken, and the Senate receded, by a vote cate are but partially acquainted with the law, and many of inducing their acceptance. In this, however, he failed, thrown into as great confusion as ever. But when we the law of last session. has long since taught us that slight defects in existing we now protest. enact a common school law, which would be perfect in all accomplishing its object. Indiana is composed of persons not only from every part the entire public debt of the State. tem of common schools perhaps in the world. For in a successful contradiction, that such will not, and cannot, in spencer will be successful contradiction, that such will not, and cannot, in stephen H. Colms, Koscius the nature of things, be its operation.

ther States, the undersigned is satisfied that there is much payment.

of his constituents, which will amount to all of his oppo- The bill provides a Superintendent in each county, whose wards payment of interest, at six per cent. per annum, on ANDREW J. HARLAN, Grant, was just and right-and would go further than that, that to recommend the most enlightened method of teaching, are hereby declared to be excepted from the operation of JOHN TAIT, Jun., Ohio and Switzerland, is to say, he would go in for the formation of an entire and the best plans of constructing common school houses. this clause to that extent: new county, which would cut off a portion of the county Who can doubt, if this be done, but that the ignorance "Secondly. In payment of interest, after the rate of six PHILANDER HAMILTON, Decatur, without compensation, would assume the discharge of January, 1848; this office. Such a case would be an anomaly; for "Thirdly. In payment in full of the principal sums

profitable, and sometimes still more thankless, and in con- due: sequence are often avoided, and, perhaps, more often very "Fourthly. In payment in full, to the subscribers mak-

tive for action. The incompetency of common school said, such interest being, to be computed from the said 1st Senate long upon the question now pending, for he was friends. Yes, Sir, I repeat, the very existence of Senate long upon the question now pending. undersigned conceives of but one way to remedy this great evil, which is, to excite a laudable ambition among such advances or their assigns, of the principal of the great evil, which is, to excite a laudable ambition among such advances or their assigns, of the principal of the the great desire of Senators to perfect this bill, and he The third, which authorizes the State Treasurer to loan to the teachers by the promise of reward to the most land the White Water Valley Canal Company the revenue of five ful. If this be done, instead of the office of common due and accruing from the 1st day of January, 1841, to gence for a short time, while he gave a few brief reasons why he introduced this amendment, as well as a few of why he introduced this amendment, as well as a few of the teachers by the promise of reward to the most land due and accruing from the 1st day of January, 1841, to gence for a short time, while he gave a few brief reasons why he introduced this amendment, as well as a few of the lattered little children among us. It delights my why he introduced this amendment, as well as a few of the lattered little children among us.

was an important part of the whole revenue of the State, Legislature should levy a tax for the support of common the canal lands, and the tolls and revenues of the said holders shall take the Central Canal from Andersontown Government. just settled, as it were, in a new country, where they have a forest to clear from the very soil out of which they cates of special stock to be issued and charged as aforesaid, of that work, and when he was satisfied that if this port of com non schools, would not, at this 'ime, meet and above its revenue; so that the bonds that are not surtheir approbation, and if there were no other reason, this rendered, prior to the first day of next November, will not not say so of those who support the amendment, who are would make it unwise to enact it. The people, through for many years, if ever, realize any benefit from the Canal. the agents of their own choice, administer the laws of this Having therefore no inducement to surrender their binds, tral Canal; but he said, let his amendment be engrafted country. And, therefore, those laws, to which they are they will refuse to accede to this law, but rely upon the on the bill now under consideration, which was to authoropposed, are always inefficiently administered, or soon re-pealed by their authority. The cause of education, and principal and interest of their bonds. Again, we are inother objects. Parental affection is not the product of wealth. It grows with as much luxuriance in the humble cot as it does in the marble palace. How often have we witnessed the most undying attachment for children where

In support of this Protest, we submit to the people of Indians, a few of the many reasons that influenced us in

posing the passage of said bill. In common with the great mass of the citizens of the State, we feel a deep interest, in a prompt and equitable arrangement of the State debt, that is now bearing so back and recommend its passage, with the following amendments, viz:

To amend the 4th section, so that every person who shall present himself to the Superintendent for examination as common school teacher, such person shall, in advance of such examination, pay to said Superintendent to the sum of fifty cents, which shall be the fee of said Superintendent for such examination.

At the commencement of the State debt, that is now bearing so heavily upon our prosperity, and would cheerfully support any feasible arrangement to accomplish so desirable an ocject, compatible with public honor and within the ability of the people. But we are constrained to believe that the bill, as it passed the House, will be found, upon a careful examination, ineffectual in atteining the objects intended by its friends and advocates in the House.

At the commencement of the blate of such recommendation and such accomplish so desirable an ocject, compatible with public honor and within the ability of the people. But we are constrained to believe that the bill, as it passed the House, will be found, upon a careful examination, ineffectual in atteining the objects intended by its friends and advocates in the House.

At the commencement of the blate is now bearing so heavily upon our prosperity, and would cheerfully support any feasible arrangement to accomplish so desirable an ocject, compatible with public honor and within the ability of the people. But we are constrained to believe that the bill, as it passed the House, will be found, upon a careful examination, ineffectual in attending the objects intended by its friends and advocates in the House.

At the commencement of the session of 1845-'6, Charles Butler, Esq, representing himself to be the agent

"of a large amount of the bonds of the State of Indiana,"

communicated to the Legislature that he was "fully authorized to enter into an arrangement with the State" for the final settlement of the State debt. After several weeks of few of our bondholders, a property that cost the State the

The undersigned would beg leave further to report, that patient investigation, the Legislature acceded, finally, to pro-

On the question being put upon concurring in an amendment, it was found that no quorum was present.

The advocates of the bill of last session contended that to meet the taxes assessed against them, by its operation one-half of the public debt would be.

These positions are both untenable. session of the Legislature, but perhaps prejudicial to the by its operation one-half of the public debt would be interests of common schools.

These positions are both untenable.

In the first place, the bondholders, under the operation It will be recollected that during the session of 1837-'8 upon the State to be met by taxation; and that the Wa- of this bill, will not bring any parties of Mr. G. Burton Thompson, the common school law was thoroughly revised. Much bash and Erie Canal would, in four years be completed to \$800,000 into the State. For during the six years in The object was to make the law plain, full and comprewere regarded by many (perhaps a majority) of the people
State will pay them the following amount of interest on

new system and all the knowledge that has been acquired presented himself to the Legislature, and asked, at their more than the amount of advancement.

hetter system could be substituted in the place of our faith, received Mr. Butler—entertained his suggestions and By that law the bondholders were compelled to subscribe House as follows:] present one, we have an additional argument, and it should representations—and the House of Representatives did, the sum of \$2,250,000 which with the Canal was supposed he a very powerful one against a revision. Our experience on Saturday, the 16th instant, pass the bill, against which to be sufficient to accomplish that object, This bill only pro-

of the Union, but also from various foreign countries. It This we consider as a fundamental basis, from which within three years after this act goes into operation, then and thus divert and appropriate these funds to sustain This we consider as a fundamental basis, from which is natural for these different inhabitants to bring with them the peculiar customs and habits of their nativity, and to manifest even through life, some predilection for them. Hence the diversity of opinion, and the discord, among the people on the subject of common schools, and among the people on the subject of common schools, and an analysis until the country of Decamber and appropriate these funds to sustain there should not be the slightest departure. Any deviation from this basis will violate every principle of equity, and in such case the lands and property hereby granted to them the people of the support of this basis will violate every principle of equity, and in such case the lands and property hereby granted to them the support of this basis will violate every principle of equity, and only tend further to embarrass the financial policy of the support of this bill. I have a sectarian Institution. What good reason can any in the country of Decamber assign for the support of this bill. I have a sectarian Institution. What good reason can any in the country of Decamber and in such case the lands and property hereby granted to them the support of this basis will violate every principle of equity, and in the country of Decamber and in such case the lands and property hereby granted to the support of this basis will violate every principle of equity, and in such case the lands and property hereby granted to the support of this basis will in the country of Decamber and any in the country of Decamber and appropriate these funds to sustain the country of Decamber and in such case the lands and property hereby granted to the support of this basis will interest to the State, after giving unsafe. How, sir, can that be, when the country of Decamber and an unit thus divert and appropriate these funds to sustain the country of Decamber and thus divert and appropriate the support of the suppo which must continue to exist until time, association, and one half other influences conspire to assimilate the tastes and feelings of our diversified population to one common system.

In the county of Dearborn on the first Mondays of Aprif, and second Mondays of October, and may sit as long as And although the elements among us are at this time somewhat discordant, yet it is highly gratifying to reflect that on account of the wide range which they embrace, Taxation. It may be said that all the bonds will be surwhen they are ultimately brought to harmonize, they will rendered under this bill, and that the Canal be made to our motives. establish for us the best and broadest foundation for a sys- pay one-half, but we reply, and do so without the fear of JAS. H. CRAVENS, Ripley County,

The time for surrender is limited to the first day of STEPHEN NEAL, Boone, From experience and a careful review of the school November next, after that time the doors are closed-the WM. F. JONES, Blackford and Jay, systems of New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and bonds surrendered, on the Canal obtain a priority of the JOHN D. JOHNSON, Dearborn,

less defect in the provisions of our common school law, "First. In payment of the work, labor, and materials, PHILIP McCORMACK, Tippecanse, than in its administration. The defective administration or contracts, for the supply of work, lab it or materials to be JOHN TRIMBLE, Delaware, would seem to arise chiefly from the following causes, done and furnished in and about the further prosecution and SIMON S. MONK, Crawford, viz: Ignorance of the provisions of the law ;-the absence construction of the said Canal and works, as the moneys SIMON SUMMERS, Henry of penalties, compelling school officers to discharge their to be paid for the same shall, from time to time, become JOHN M. HUDDLESTON, Rush, torious, and the Senator from the district of which the county of Richardville formed a part, being as was generally supposed in its favor, I presume no opposition will being in its character meritation and proper expenditure for the saint shall, from time to time, become duties;—incompetent teachers;—and pecuniary inability and proper expenditure for repairs, attendance, and other causes, save and except so far as regards the lit is confidently hoped that should the bill herewith and other causes, save and except so far as regards the reported become a law, under its operation the first three existing tolls and revenues of said Canal, which are here causes enumerated, would in a great degree be removed. inafter declared to be expressly appropriated for and toduty it will be to explain the law; to instruct the officers, the sums to be subscribed, for the completion of the said JAS. GILLEECE, Huntington and Whitley, teachers, and inhabitants what their respective duties are; Canal and works, and which existing tolls and revenues JAMES F. SUIT, Clinton and Tipton,

and indifference which unfortunately prevails in so many per cent. per annum, on the sums to be respectively ad- DAVID S. HUFFSTETTER, Orange, sections of our country on the subject of education will vanced by the holders of certificates to the said trustees, G. W. HOLMAN, Miami, disappear, and instead thereof, a knowledge of their duty. from time to time, in aid of the completion of the said A. T. HATFIELD, Hancock, and a vital interest in the subject be manifested? We Canal and works, and to be computed from the respective JACOB D. CASSATT, Wabash, doing the business of Richardville county against their will placed a tax upon them unequal and onerous—they were partially subject to the rights of the county, and were viewed with a jealous eye. The amount of taxation was in most cases of an individual character, and oppressit. And unless the Legislature provides by law for was in most cases of an individual character, and oppressit. And unless the Legislature provides by law for John Yaryan, Union. ion amounting in some cases to 10 per cent. I was in- is unreasonable to suppose that men unauthorized and the first half yearly payment to be made on the 1st day of Present and accruing tolls of the finished part of

It is true there was a petition to divide this territory, no such example is furnished by any other department of advanced, or to be advanced by the holders of certificates subscribing as aforesaid, for and towards the completion of The offices of district and township trustees are not the said Canal and works, and from time to time remaining

slackly performed; hence the necessity for penalties, ing the said advances, or to their assignees, of interest, at amendment offered by the Senator from Madison, on the compelling citizens to accept these offices, and to discharge and after the rate of five per cent. per annum, on the moiety of the principal of the bonds, which they may town to intersect the Wabash and Erie Canal: The hope of reward has always been a powerful incen- have surrendered and exchanged for certificates as afore- Mr. PARKS said, that he felt no disposition to detain the

the teachers by the promise of reward to the most faith- special stock to be issued to cover the arrears of interest should not detain the Senate long, yet he must ask indulas it is now the case in many instances, this office will be done, with interest on the same, at and after the rate of the reasons that will govern his vote on this great and ab-

should be passed withholding from those districts, their dividends of the school money, which would not raise an interest on the same at and after the rate of five per cent.

Whilst the wealthy districts of the school state of the second sum by taxation. Whilst the wealthy districts of the second sum by taxation. Whilst the wealthy districts of the second sum by taxation. Whilst the wealthy districts of the second sum by taxation. Whilst the wealthy districts of the second sum by taxation. Whilst the wealthy districts of the second sum by taxation and who does not know that they cannot be taught or the same at and after the rate of five per cent. In the same at and after the rate of five per cent. In the same at and after the rate of five per cent. In the same at and after the rate of five per cent. In the same at and after the rate of five per cent. In the same at and after the rate of five per cent. In the same at and who does not know that they cannot be taught or take hold of that work as is proposed by the Sena-

the improvement of common schools in this State, must formed by Mr. Butler "that the bonds of Indiana, like town and complete the same to the mouth of Eel River, depend more upon moral influence than upon legislative those of Pennsylvania and New York, are to be found there to intersect the Wabash and Eric Canal; by this

Cross-cut Canal, -

Interest from 1838,

Central Canal, (Southern division,) Interest from 1838,

vides for a subscription of \$800,000; a sum totally inade-

STEPHEN H. COLMS, Kosciusko, JAMES GRIFFIS, Randolph, SAM'L DECKER, Pulaski, Benton, &c.,

the Canal during the next four years, as per estimate of Mr. Charles Butler, in his communication to the bondholders, in Sept. 1846, \$600,000

Remarks of Mr. Parks of Morgan.

While the State debt bill was under consideration in

filled with the virtuous and talented of the country.

The pecuniary inability and embarrassment above allud
of January, 1853:

the reasons that will govern his vote on this great and appearance of January, 1853:

the reasons that will govern his vote on this great and appearance of January, 1853: ed to, as a cause of the defective administration of the "Sixth'y. In payment in full to the subscribers making Senator from Madison, would be struck out, and his insert-

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196.214 31
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258.272 00
\$6,763,935 43

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all; the tide of emigration will be found streaming into all parts of our now downtrodden State; you then may set it down for granted that the dawn of day once more will begin to shine through all the avenues of trade of our beloved land; then it is you will see a general satisfaction manifested by the industrious thousands of the people, sinusted in one of the most fertile States of this Union. The

On the Wabash College Bill.

The object was to make the law plain, full and comprehensible. It was given to the people, trusting that our common schools would prosper todar its operation. Yet it was something new. Therefore it created much confusion, as all new systems must, especially when complex. They had it to study and witness its practical operations. Many are now beginning to understand the law, but unfortunately, a majority of those who have children to educate are but partially acquainted with the law, and many cate are but partially acquainted with the law, and many common schools would prosper todar its operation. Yet in the protion of the bonds surrendered on the State Treated much confusions, but while we say this much, it would be useless to disguise the fact that it met with the Sinking Fund, upon which it was to pay interest on that portion of the bonds surrendered on the State Treated much confusions, but while we say this much, it would be useless to disguise the fact that it met with the sinking Fund, upon which it was to pay interest on the provisions, but while we say this much, it would be useless to disguise the fact that it met with the Sinking Fund, upon which it was to pay interest and the College gave a mortgage upon 54 acres of land adjoining Crawfords will evalued at \$16,500. This winter the College by its friends petitioned the Legislature to permit it to possible to the school fund—justice to all the children to educate the Sinking Fund, upon which it was to pay interest and the Sinking Fund, upon which it was to pay interest and the Sinking Fund, upon which it was to pay interest. Sign of the Sinking Fund, upon which it was to pay interest. Sign of the Sinking Fund, upon which it was to pay interest on the Sinking Fund, upon which it was to pay interest. Sign of the Sinking Fund, upon which it was to pay interest. Sign of the Sinking Fund and [Some years ago the Legislature lent to this College are wholly ignorant of its provisions. Create another and at the commencement of the present session he again pay by taxation to the preferred bondholders \$282,775 00 were in truth worth not more than 33 cents to the dollar, and for my views of which I direct you to will, to a great extent, be lost. The people will again be hands, as he said, "a few immaterial modifications" of The bill also violates the principle of the law of last my remarks below, in the discussion of the bill in the session in reference to the guaranties on the part of the House of Representatives. Several gentlemen having reflect upon the fact that there is much doubt whether a The Legislature, ever anxious to preserve the public preferred bondholders to complete the Canal to Evansville. spoken, the Representative from Perry addressed the

I regret, Mr. Speaker, the misguided views which systems had better be borne, and are productive of much less evil to the community than perpetual legislative alterations. It cannot be expected that this Legislature could a Debt measure or as a Canal measure, it signally fails of law of last year nor this bill contains any guaranty on the lows: seem to assume the position that every gentleman cial circuit. part of the preferred bondholders, to complete the canal to oppose the passage of this bill are the true friends of In the county of Franklin on the first Mondays of Febits provisions -a law that would meet the approbation and Indiana should never make any arrangement with her Evansville, other than the subscription of the money. A common school education, and they are unwilling ruary and the second Mondays of August, and may sit harmonize the action of our citizens. The population of public creditors, without including in that arrangement similar law in the State of Illinois requires " that in case that common schools shall be robbed of any of its until the commencement of the courts in the country of the subscribers shall fail or neglect to complete said canal trust funds-means intended to sustain country schools Ripley. not worth more than 33 cents to the dollar. Sir, I SEC. 3. The courts in the third judicial circuit shall be will not impugn gentlemen's motives, nor can I be held as follows, viz: extent worth more than \$3,300,-the bond and mort- the commencement of the courts in the county of Switzgage on College lands, \$10,600; from which, deduct erland. Whig prosper, but not at the expense of common schools; Ohio. Whig and how can it be otherwise, if you take that amount Dem. from the common school fund and bestow it upon the Whig College? Sir, this fund arose by taxing the Bank Whig stock; a pittance on the proceeds in the end to be Dem. funded for the support of common schools; and I am constrained to avew, that the legislature now seem mew. Whig disposed to lay their unhallowed hands upon a fund In the county of Bartholomew on the third Mondays of Whig set apart exclusively for the noble purpose of common April and fourth Mondays of October, and may sit as long

> do not correctly estimate the value and advantages of counties of Dearborn and Franklin to adjourn at any regu-Whig understand the principles of our government correctly which secures to them the natural, religious and civil Sec. 5. All writs and other process made returnable to Dem. rights of man. The mass of the people is our said to the term heretofore fixed for holding the sessions strength—the very bone and sinews of a free government; and upon their correct understanding of it to the first days of the term of said courts as fixed by this rests its existence. Sir, had I the power and means, act. I would have inculcated a common school education subject of extending the Central Canal from Anderson- the shackles of poverty and ignorance, and rise may be postponed or accelerated. our free institutions depends upon the intelligence of the mass. I delight in trying to remove every hinder-Education is power, and it gives a man a great and

velopment and expansion of their reasoning faculties. common school law, it is feared, is beyond the power of the said advances, or to their assigns, of the principal moed in lieu thereof, and for one moment be would examine neighbor. It is the only way by which the poor can legislation to remove. Some suggest, however, that the neys secured by each certificate, so charged over against the Senator's amendment. He proposes that the bond- be placed upon an equality with the rich, even in our To amend the 48th chapter, Article 5th, of the Revised England and other States, to prove the beneficial influence "Seventhly. In payment is full to the other holders of White River, and to compet them to advance five hundred who have scarcely ever been out of sight of the smoke which a tax has had in improving the character of comany certificates of stock, by the said act directed to be thousand dollars. He said that no Senator upon this of the humble parental cabin, if educated would rise the State of Indiana, That whenever any circuit court mon schools. Those who take this view forget that the issued and charged as aforesaid, (such holder not being a floor was more anxious to have this work completed than and figure and might become as powerful and as valmon schools. Those who take this view lorger that the inhabitants of the old States have been accumulating a subscriber to the said advance,) or their assigns, of interest at and after the rate of five per cent, per annum, on wealth for the last fifty or hundred years; whereas, a marriest at and after the rate of five per cent, per annum, on mouth of Eel River, but when he was fully satisfied that for the said advance,) or their assigns, of interest at and after the rate of five per cent, per annum, on mouth of Eel River, but when he was fully satisfied that for the Secretar from Madison presents no nation. Who does not know how essential it is to sanguinity to the applicant, or to any person whose land teach our children for their own advantage and re- or interest may likely be affected under the proceedings by must make their bread! Others again suggest that a law (such holders not being subscribers to the said advance,) amendment is attached to this bill it will destroy the whole spectability, as well as to strengthen our Government?

dividends of the school money, which would not raise an equal sum by taxation. Whilst the wealthy districts of the State might be benefitted by this law, its operation on the poor districts would deprive them of their pittance of the public money, on account of their inability to raise a similar amount by taxation. Such a law would not only similar amount by taxation. Such a law would not only similar amount of the principal thereof respectthe public money, on account of their inability to raise a similar amount by taxation. Such a law would not only be unwise, but it would be extremely uncharitable and oppressive. Those who entertain any idea of the passage of such a law would do well to measure the length of the delinquent list of land which is annually returned for non-univ violate the principles of the law of the last session, point to such within this hall now. I contemn such but we place on the Canal an annually accruing debt, over that he had no doubt the Senator from Madical and sould near the first day for one moment, the case, certainly no Senator will say for one moment, the case, certainly no Senator will say for one moment, the case, certainly no Senator will say for one moment, the writ had been distributed in repair. He said, he certainly was not mistaken in the object of this amendment, and that it is to destroy the only violate the principles of the law of the last session, whole arrangement of our State indebtedness. He would but we place on the Canal an annually accruing debt, over the writ is delivered to him.

Sec. 2. The court, instead of ordering the Sheriff or only violate the principals and act frequently without reflecting upon the case, certainly no Senator will say for one moment, the writ had been distinguished. The would be extremely uncharitable and the case, certainly no Senator will say for one moment, the writ had been distinguished. The would be will upon the would be extremely uncharitable and the case, certainly no Senator will say for one moment, the writ had been distinguished. The would be extremely uncharitable and the case, certainly no Senator will say for one moment, the writ had been distinguished. The write will be will be assigned to the case of the last season the case of the passage of the would be well to measure the length of the writ had been distinguished and the writ had been distinguished to the write will be with the writ had been distinguished. The write will be will be with the writ had be bedim and enshroud their faculties that they might signate the day of inquest, of which he shall give the percountry schools,—and they will not submit to your plundering the common school fund to support your other jurors shall forthwith be summoned to fill up the enactments. The mind must be more deeply impressed with the importance of the subject. Parents must be considered and aged persons, widows, and others whose object was investment and whose reliance for support is on income."

Sec. 3. If from any cause, the Sheriff or person acting work by intersecting another great thoroughfare, and he to give this \$7,300 to the Wabash College; for, say the triends of the work by intersecting another great thoroughfare, and he to give this \$7,300 to the Wabash College; for, say the triends of the work by intersecting another great thoroughfare, and he to give this \$7,300 to the Wabash College; for, say the triends of the work by intersecting another great thoroughfare, and he to give this \$7,300 to the Wabash College; for, say the triends of the work by intersecting another great thoroughfare, and he to give this \$7,300 to the Wabash College; for, say the triends of the work by intersecting another great thoroughfare, and he to give this \$7,300 to the Wabash College; for, say the triends of the work by intersecting another great thoroughfare, and he to give this \$7,300 to the Wabash College; for, say the triends of the work by intersecting another great thoroughfare, and he to give this \$7,300 to the Wabash College; for, say the triends of the work by intersecting another great thoroughfare, and he to give this \$7,300 to the Wabash College; for, say the triends of the work by intersecting another great thoroughfare, and he to give this \$7,300 to the Wabash College; for, say the triends of the work by the triends of the work by the work by the triends of the work by with the importance of the subject. Parents must be convinced that the happiness of their off-spring, and the well-being of society depend upon their moral and intellectual culture. It may appear strange to many, why some parents show so little anxiefy on the subject of educating their children. It is by no means owing to a want of affection; it is because their minds are diverted from this subject by their constant struggles and toil to provisions of this measure, unless you advance us subject by their constant struggles and toil to provise for them the necessary food and clothing. However poor the parent, that parent's own child is nearer the heart than all other objects. Parental affection is not the product of other objects. Parental affection is not the product of other objects. Parental affection is not the product of other objects. The short of the common schools work by intersecting another great thoroughfare, and he degd persons, widows, and others whose object was investment, and whose reliance for support is on income."

What becomes of this large and most meritorious class work by intersecting another great thoroughfare, and he doubt if this amendment is adopted in the place of the Senator's from Madison, that the bondholders we say to them by this bill, "You cannot participate in the provisions of this measure, unless you advance us their minds are diverted from this one find it to their interest to do so, passing as it does near one hundred miles through the valley of the west fork of White River, which has as good a soit as can be found in the world, and as honest and industrious a comparent that parents of the world of the west form of the world, and as honest and industrious a comparent the world, and as honest and industrious a comparent the world, and as honest and industrious as one to reannot hold the inquest upon the day by the bill is to educate or permit to so, passing as it does near one hundred miles through the valley of the west fork of White River, the college; for, say they they th very small part of the expense. The clothing and to be informed. boarding at such an institution is more than the son Sec. 5. The Sheriff or person acting by authority of the of a poor man can bear; hence he is shut out, and writ, shall swear the witnesses, and the person obtaining not a solitary comfort of life smiled upon the wretched domicil. Whatever the circumstances, parental love is the strongest cord that binds the human heart. Let us then, enlist this affection of parent for offspring in the cause of education, and all that we shall then want is time, with its productive powers, to augment our wealth their reasonable demands, or be branded forever with the productive powers, to augment our wealth their reasonable demands, or be branded forever with the possible of shut a partial, a very pa their reasonable demands, or be branded forever with the four darracter of our common echools.

W. R. NOFSINGER.

A Protest

Of the Members of the Hune of Representatives, tubor voted against the Buller Bull. January 16, 1847.

The undersigned members of the House of Representatives, in the exercise of a right guarantied to them by the Constitution, do hereby most solemnly PROTEST against the passage of a bill of this House, entitled "A bill supplementary to an an 'act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indians, and for the completion of the Wabash and Eric Canal, East of Tip-Ecanos,

Interest from 1835—12 years,

Interest from 1840—7 years,

Indians, a few of the many reasons that independent of the State of a write of executions of work of executions of the propose) to me

Indians, a few of the many reasons that independent as in the standard of education, and her was provided from would exert teach school. This is another wild calculation.

Wh. R. NOFSINGER.

By this bill we place in the hands of Trustees the work of Morgan county have a deep to the chose of Morgan county have a deep to make the sum of the Central Cascally in the constituents and he was prevented to the Central Cascally in the found before the Central Cascally in the constituents and he was prevented to the Central Cascally in the constituents and he was prevented to account the constituents and he was p presents itself for consideration it was only necessary for young educated men would scatter over the State and be apprehended any one's interests may be affected, as is

Mr. P. said he looked upon the question now under con- ry Institution! That noble institution proposes to sundry resolutions have been referred to said agent, and enacted a law providing for the instructing the same to inquire into the expediency of revising the common school law. As a member of said committee, he felt it to be his duty to examine the whole common school law, so far as other engagements would common school law, so far as other engageme permit, and after that serious investigation which its importance so much demands, has come to the conclusion that a general revision of our common school system would not only be entirely impracticable at the proposal on the part of the State the sum of psot,000 to enable ther to complete the Wabash and Eric Canal to Evansville, and willing to arrange and pay to those whom they owe in such way and manner as will come within their means.—

Others may do as they choose,—for himself he was premote the state the sum of psot,000 to enable ther to move that it complete the Wabash and Eric Canal to Evansville, and willing to arrange and pay to those whom they owe in such way and manner as will come within their means.—

Others may do as they choose,—for himself he was premote to act at once on this great question, believing it to meet the taxes assessed against them. be a just and honorable arrangement of our indebtedness. gentlemen they are mistaken; I am not, as is intim ated, a sectarian and of a certain sect. I doubt not it would be better for me if I was worthy of being sc, and I acknowledge I shall die in that faith, and if it is not well for me, the fault will not be in the doctrine

## BY AUTHORITY.

the time of holding courts in the third Judicial Circuit. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the counties of Franklin, Deseveral gentlemen have taken of this bill. They catur, Ripley and Dearborn shall form the thisteenth Judi-

SEC. 2. The courts in said circuit shall be field as fol-

In the county of Ripley on the fourth Mondays of Feb-

pursuaded they are sincere in this assertion. The In the county of Jefferson on the first Mondays of Feb-State bonds proposed to be exchanged are not at the ruary and second Mondays of August, and may sit until

Dem. the \$3,300, leaves a balance of \$7,300, which is Dem. given to the College. Is this right? I repeat, I have March and second Mondays of September, and may sit Whig had no good reason assigned. I wish the College to until the commencement of the courts in the country of

In the county of Ohio on the third Mondays in March and fourth Mondays in September, and may sit until the commencement of the courts in Jennings county.

In the county of Jennings on the first Mondays of April and second Mondays of October, and may sit until the commencement of the courts in the county of Barthole-

as the business may require. I am apprel ensive many gentlemen in this Hall SEC. 4. It shall and may be la vful for the courts in the

common school education. They seem not mindful lar term to meet in vacation and hold a court for the trial that the very existence of our form of government, of chancery causes, making up of issues, and the trial of Whig and the perpetuity and prosperity of our free institu- such other causes as may be submitted to them for trial tions depend upon the knowledge and education of the without the intervention of a jury. And in case of such people in the common walks of life. Educate the adjournment, said court shall have power to direct the isrising generation-enlighten them-enable them to sue, service, and return of such writs and other process as

SEC. 6, All parties, persons, and officers are hereby reinto every child in the State. The children of the quired to take notice of the changes of the terms of the poorest and most humble men in the State should courts aferesaid as hereby established; and of the changes have alike equal chances with the children of the of the terms of the courts doing county business and prorich; and let me say to you that many of the greatest bate courts which may be produced by this act, and the men in our nation are the offspring of the poorest transaction of all business and the discharge of all duties the Senate, on the amendment offered by himself, to an parents. They, by some chance or other, obtained an official or personal, shall be postponed or accelerated to the education and knowledge which enabled them to burst time or times to which by this law the terms of said courts

> to eminence, and power and wealth, an ornament Sec. 7. All laws and parts of laws coming within the and credit to our country, and the pride of their purview of this act shall be and the same are hereby re-SEC. 8. This act shall be in force from and after the

> > nal and State Sentine ROBERT N. CARNAN, Speaker of the House of Representatives. PARIS C. DUNNING. President of the Senate. Approved January 15, 1847. JAS. WHITCOMB.

Statutes of 1843, in regard to write of ad quod dam-

zeal, and could pray that darkness might no longer a reasonable time sfier the writ is delivered to him, to desee the error of their ways, and cease from plunder- son obtaining the writ, ten days' notice, and in empanneling the common school fund to bestow upon colleges. ing the jury, the person obtaining the writ, or any other Colleges should be sustained, but not at the expense person, whose interest may be effected by the inquest of common schools. The rich only can go to college; shall have the right of peremptory challenge to threfe common poor people have to educate their children at jurors, and for good cause to any number, and in case of

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of execution (venditioni exponss) to me directed from the clerk's office of the circuit court of the United States for the District of Indiana, I will offer for sale at the Court House door in the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., on the 27th day of February next, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to wit: west half of southwest quarter of section 31, town 16 north, range 5 east, and on failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand, I will at the same time and piace offer for sale the fee simple of said real estate. Taken in execution as the property of Joseph McConnell, at the suit of Jones and Jones vs. Myram H. Brown, Buell, Richardson, and said Joseph McConnell.

A. C. PEPPER, Marsini U. S. For District of Indiana.

Jan. 25th 1847. 77-t 27 Feb. By Ggo, McOuar, Dept

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have taken letters to tamentary on the last will and testament of Bicknel Cole, late of Hamilton county, Indiana, deceased. All persons indebted to sai estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those havin claims against the same are notified to present them duly authenticate for settlement. The said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

JOHN D. STEPHENSON,

EARL S. STONE have to be taken from the treasury to support a certain sect? Sir, this looks like the Government having an established religion. Why do you refuse an accommodation to the Asbu